AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:

Before the first line of the specification, please insert the following paragraph:

Cross-Reference to Related Applications

This application is a division of application No. 09/764,128 filed January 19, 2001, which is claims priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 to Japanese Applications No. 2000-011961 filed January 20, 2000; No. 2000-011962, filed January 20, 2000; and No. 2000-132282, filed May 1, 2000; the entire contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference.--

Please replace the paragraph bridging pages 13 and 14 with the following:

Examples of a hydrophilic functional group-containing monomer especially useful in the invention include monomers respectively containing a carboxyl group, a sulfonic acid group, a phosphonic acid group, an amino group and salts of these groups, such as (meth)acrylic acid or the alkali metal or amine salts thereof, itaconic acid or the alkali metal or amine salts thereof, 2-hydroxyethyl(meth)acrylate, (meth)acrylamide, N-monomethylol(meth)acrylamide, N-dimethylol(meth)acrylamide, allylamine or the hydrohalogenides thereof, 3-vinylpropionic acid or the alkali metal or amine salts thereof, vinylsulfonic acid or the alkali metal or amine salts thereof, vinylstyrenesulfonic acid or the alkali metal or amine salts thereof, 2-sulfoethylene (meth)acrylate and 3-sulfopropylene (meth)acrylate or the alkali metal or amine salts thereof, polyoxyethylene glycol mono(meth)acrylate, ~~2-acrylamido-2-methylopropanesulfonic~~ 2-acrylamido-2-methylolpropanesulfonic

acid or the alkali metal or amine salts, acid phosphoxypolyoxyethylene glycol mono(meth)acrylate, and allylamine or the hydrohalogenides thereof.

Please replace the paragraph bridging pages 20 and 21 with the following:

As the solid fine particles, various kinds of materials, such as metal fine particles, metal oxide fine particles and organic or inorganic polymer fine particles, can be utilized. Examples of such fine particles include copper powder, tin powder, iron powder, zinc oxide powder, silicon oxide powder, titanium dioxide powder, aluminum oxide powder, molybdenum disulfide powder, calcium carbonate powder, clay, mica, cone starch, boron nitride, silicone resin particles, polystyrene resin particles, ~~fluoropolymeer~~ fluoropolymer particles, acrylic resin particles, polyester resin particles, acrylonitrile copolymer resin particles, zinc stearate and calcium behenate. The suitable average size of those fine particles is at least 0.05 (m, preferably at least 0.1 (m. In the case of attaching fine particles to the sheet surface or providing a fine particles-containing layer on the sheet surface, the average size of fine particles is almost equivalent for the roughness of the roughened surface. In the case of incorporating fine particles into a sheet, the roughness depends on the average size of the fine particles and the thickness of the sheet. In the latter case, therefore, it is required for achieving the optimum roughness that the optimum particle size should be determined experimentally depending on the sheet to be combined with the fine particles.

Please replace the paragraph bridging pages 30 and 31 with the following:

From the viewpoint of high-quality image formation, it is favorable that the tip of the ink-jet electrode 10b be made as ~~narrower~~ narrow as possible.

Please replace the paragraph bridging pages 33 and 34 with the following:

As another example of a platemaking method usable in the invention, mention may be made of a method of utilizing a silver complex salt diffusion transfer process for the supply of metal ions. In carrying out this method, a ~~doner~~ donor sheet coated with a silver salt photosensitive material is prepared in addition to a direct imaging lithographic printing plate according to the invention. After imagewise exposure, the ~~doner~~ donor sheet is subjected to development in the presence of a complexing material capable of dissolving silver halide in the unexposed areas. Therein, the exposed areas of the silver salt photosensitive material undergoes chemical development, while the silver halide in the unexposed areas forms a complex together with such a solvent and thereby dissolves (the phenomena caused in exposed and unexposed areas respectively are reversed in a direct-positive photosensitive material). At the time of development, the ~~doner~~ donor sheet is brought into face-to-face contact with the direct imaging lithographic printing plate, and thereby silver ions can be transferred from the silver salt photosensitive material onto the image-receiving layer of the direct imaging lithographic printing plate. Simultaneously with the transfer of silver complex ion, the polymer compound constituting the image-receiving layer is cured since it has hydrophilic functional

groups capable of forming chelates together with metal ions. Thus, the hardened film is formed in the silver complex ion-transferred areas alone.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 40, line 2, with the following:

In a paint shaker (made by Toyo Seiki Seisaku-Sho, Ltd.), 10 g of a copolymer of dodecyl methacrylate and acrylic acid (98/2 by weight), 10 g of Alkali Blue and 30 g of Shellsol 71 were placed together with glass beads, and dispersed for 4 hours. Thus, a blue dispersion containing fine particles of Alkali ~~blue~~ Blue was obtained.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 47, line 11, with the following:

In a paint shaker (made by Toyo Seiki Seisaku-Sho, Ltd.), 10 g of a copolymer of dodecyl methacrylate and acrylic acid (98/2 by weight), 10 g of Alkali Blue and 30 g of Shellsol 71 were placed together with glass beads, and dispersed for 4 hours. Thus, a blue dispersion containing fine particles of Alkali ~~blue~~ Blue was obtained.